

Santa Fe Weekly Gazette.

VOLUME I.]

Santa Fe New Mexico, November 5, 1857.

[NUMBER 1

Mail and Passenger Stage Line
From Independence to Santa Fe.
FARE THROUGH:
From May 1 to November 1 \$125
From November 1 to May 1 \$150
Packages and extra baggage 35 cents per lb. in summer, and 50 cents in winter, but no package charged less than One Dollar. All baggage at the risk of the owner, and no responsibility for any package worth over fifty dollars unless contents given and specially contracted for; and no responsibility for packages or money given to the Conductors and not on the Waybills.
Provisions, arms, and ammunition furnished by the proprietors.
Passage money must be paid in advance.
JULY 1, 1857. HOCKADAY & HALL.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

THE undersigned will attend to the prosecution of all claims against the United States, either before Congress, or any of the Departments of Government. Applications for Bounty Land Warrants will be duly attended to, and all business committed to his charge will meet with prompt care. Claims against the Republic of Mexico will be especially attended to.
J. HENRY PETERS.

REFER TO,

THE HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, U. S. SECRETARY,
HON. J. S. PIERCE, of Hon. of Rep. and Hon. of both Houses of Congress.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

The undersigned intending to leave the Territory, offers the following property for sale. A mountain farm six miles east of Santa Fe, on the Santa Fe Creek; upon which stands a water power saw mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Saw, Rip Saw &c., with a large tract of good pine timber connected with the Mill. The Mill is in good order and capable of cutting from three to four thousand feet of lumber from sun to sun.

This property will be sold with or without, mules, oxen, wagons, log wagons, harness, yokes, chains, &c.

Also an improvement on government land, near Galisteo, now planted in corn.

For particulars enquire on the premises or at the residence of the undersigned in Santa Fe.

H. E. EASTERDAY.

Santa Fe, May 15th, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters of administration have been granted to me by the Judge of Probate of the county of Taos Territory of New Mexico, on the estate of Edmund Barry, late of said county, deceased, bearing date the 3rd day of October, 1857, I hereby give notice to all indebted to said estate that they will be required to make immediate payment, and to all those having claims against the same to present them within one year from this date, and that if not presented in three years they will be forever barred.

LUCIEN STEWART,

Administrator.

Fernando de Taos, October 3, 1857.—S. E.

S. PRICE KELLER.

WESTPORT MO.

DEALER in all kinds of outfitting and furnishing GOODS, PROVISIONS & CORN. Would respectfully inform the Merchants, Traders and speculators of New Mexico, that he will be prepared at all times to offer them at the lowest prices—and on the most accommodating terms, a large and varied stock of outfitting goods and will be prepared to furnish corn at the lowest price.

REFER TO

Messrs. Beck Johnson & Co. Santa Fe.
Col. St. Vrain " " " " " "
Don Manuel Armijo " " " " " "
Hon. M. A. Otero " " " " " "
Messrs. H. J. Canfield & Co. Laa Cruces.
Westport Mo.
September 31 1857.—G. M.

JOHN BERNARD.

WM. R. BERNARD

J. & W. R. BERNARD,

(Successors to KEANEY & BERNARD.)

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS,

WESTPORT, MO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

INDIAN, MEXICAN, AND OUTFITTING

GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENS AND HARDWARE.

IMPORTANT TO NEW MEXICO.

WE take great pleasure in announcing to the merchants of New Mexico, that we have succeeded in saving them the trouble of going to St. Louis to buy their

SOAP & CANDLES.

As we have established at this place a manufactory of SOAP, LARD, OIL, STAR & TALLOW CANDLES, which we will be able to furnish our friends in New Mexico, at

ST. LOUIS PRICES,

Being determined to make a superior article, we look forward to receiving numerous orders.

MAJORS KELLER & BYER.

WESTPORT MO.

November 18th 1855.

6, 18th,

POST OFFICE,

SANTA FE, New Mexico

June 27, 1857.

The United States Mail on route No. 8912 from Santa Fe, to Independence, Mo., will leave this place on the 15th and 1st of each month from and after July 1st next.

DAVID V. WHITING,

Postmaster.

DOCTOR FINIS E. KAVANAUGH,

Physician and Surgeon,

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Office in front of the Democrat office.

JOHN S. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in the house of Don Juan Scully first door south of Henry O'Neil's store.

THOMAS H. HOPKINS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

SANTA FE.

WILL PRACTICE in all the Courts of Law and Equity in the Territory of New Mexico.

NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW MEXICO.

The Surveyor General of New Mexico, by an act of Congress approved on the 22nd July 1854, is required to "make a full report on all such claims as originated 'before the cession of the Territory to the United States' by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848, denoting the various grades of title with his decision thereon as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same under the 'swallow' and customs of the country before cession 'to the United States.'—And he is also required to make a report in regard to all *Pueblos* existing in the Territory, showing the extent and locality of each, stating the number of inhabitants in the said *Pueblos* respectively, and the nature of their titles to the land. Such report to be made according to the form which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; which report shall be laid before Congress for such action thereon as may be deemed just and proper with a view to confirm bona fide grants and give full effect to the Treaty of 1848, between the United States and Mexico.

Claimants in every case will be required to file a written notice, setting forth 'the name of the present claimant,' name of 'original claimant,' nature of claim, whether inchoate or perfect—its date—from what authority the original title was derived—with a reference to the evidence of the power and authority under which the granting of the same may have acted—quantity claimed, locality, style and extent of conflicting claims, if any, with reference to the documentary evidence and testimony relied upon to establish the claim, and to show transfer of right from the 'original grantee' to the present claimant.

Every claimant will also be required to furnish an authentic plat of Survey, if a survey has been executed, or other evidence, showing the precise boundary and extent of the tract claimed.

To enable the Surveyor General to execute the duty thus imposed on him, by law, he has to request all those individuals who, claimed lands in New Mexico before the treaty of 1848, to produce the evidences of such claims at this office at Santa Fe, as soon as possible.

TO DONATION CLAIMANTS.

The act of Congress, above referred to, grants 160 acres of land to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of 21 years, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, now residing in New Mexico; and who was so residing, prior to 1st January 1853, and to every white male citizen of the United States and to every white male above the age of 21 years, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who was residing in the Territory on the 12th January 1853, or who shall remove to and settle here at any time prior to the 1st January 1855 the same law also grants 160 acres of public land.

No claim to any such donation is valid unless the claimant has settled on, and cultivated for four successive years; and no such donation claim is allowed to interfere in any manner with any claim recognized by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

All individuals claiming the benefit of such donation will find it to their interest to give the earliest possible information to the Surveyor General, as to the localities of their settlements, in order to enable him to direct his surveying operations accordingly. The localities in each county shall be described as distinctly as possible in reference to any and all notable objects in the vicinity.

Given under my hand at my office at Santa Fe this 18 day of Jan. A. D. 1855.

WM. PELHAM.

Surveyor General of New Mexico.

Santa Fe, Jan. 27, 1855.—1854.

SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS: NEUTRAL IN NOTHING.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1857.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

PER YEAR, \$2 50—payable, invariably, in advance; single copies 12 1-2 cents. For six months, \$1 50 or three months \$1 always in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS \$2 00 per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and 1 dollar for every subsequent insertion.

The Gila Expedition.

Sometime since, immediately on the reception of the news of the battle between Col. Bonneville's expedition, and the Coyotero Apache Indians, in the Gila country, we gave a brief notice of the result of the rencontre. This expedition was probably the most ardu-

ous, trying and dangerous, ever projected since New Mexico has been a Territory of the United States; and it was also, successful, having fully accomplished the end contemplated in its organization. Not only this but it has resulted in obtaining information of a valuable portion of our Territory, which otherwise might have remained hidden from us for years to come. We regret that our limited space will not permit us to enter into the details of this campaign as fully as our desire would lead us, and its importance reserves. We can only glean over the face of the reports, and endeavour, in a very general manner, to give our readers an idea of the progress of the expedition, and its happy termination.

The Depot of the expedition was established on the west bank of the Gila River, nearly west from the "Adobe Wall," on the Rio Grande, and about twelve miles N. W. from the San Lucio Springs. The Northern column was under command of Col. Loring, consisting of Maj. Shepherd's Infantry, composed of Lieut. Alley, B. Co. 3rd Infantry, and a detachment of another company from 3rd Infantry; Capt. Hatch's Co. of 1 Rifles, Lieut. Howland, detachment Co. C. Rifles, Lieut. McNally, detachment Co. D. Rifles; Dr. Letherman, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A.; Lieut. Roger Jones, Adj. Rifles, Lieut. Bonneau's 3rd Infantry, with a party of traders, and Capt. Chavez's Spy Co. In the Cañon of San Vicente, this command struck a trail of about 3000 sheep and a party of Indians. Following it through and over the Santa Lucio Mountains, (which had been set fire to by the Indians) and to the valley of the Gila River, they on the 24th came fresh upon the trails ascending a slight elevation between two ridges. Indians and sheep were discovered in the Cañon, and the approach of the troops was a complete surprise. On seeing them they commenced flight. Pursuit was made, and eight Indian men killed, among them the celebrated Chief Cuchillo Negro—and one squaw accidentally. Five squaws and five children were captured. Also all their camp equipage, a large quantity of packed meat, about 1000 sheep, several oxen and other animals. The command instantly commenced pursuit of another small party, who had about five hundred sheep, discovered in a neighboring Cañon. These however, made good their escape, after a warm race, leaving most of their sheep behind.

Col. Loring proceeded on his trail, through a very rough and mountainous country, with but little grass or water. The country over which he travelled seemed to be barren and deserted. He encountered many hardships but his men and the officers endured them with the most unflinching fortitude.

The Southern column was under command of Col. Miles, and was organized as follows: Capt. Ewell, with Lieut. Moore, Chapman and Davis and B. G. and K. companies of 1st Dragoons, Capt. Claiborne, Lieut. Edson and Dabois with B. G. and K. companies of mounted Rifles; Lieut. Whipple and Steen in command of C. and F. companies 3rd Infantry; Lieut. Jackson and Cook in command of B. and J. companies 8th Infantry; Lieut. McCook, in command of Pueblo Indians; and Captain Blas Lucero in command of Mexican guides and spies—Lieut. Lazelle, Adjutant, and Dr. Harden, medical officer—making in all 442. This column was divided into two wings, Col. Miles in command of the right and Capt. Ewell, in command of the left, (Col. Bonneville was with this column) On the 13th of June they started to the Coyotero country. They marched South and South west from the Depot. On the first came to extensive ruins, supposed to be Aztec origin. There were also evidences that the Coyoteros had farmed there in former years. The ruins seemed to indicate that a population of 2000 or 3000 must at one time, have resided there—probably 200 years back. On the 24th, the spies discovered an Indian camp a short distance ahead. Capt. Ewell, with 20 Infantry and 40 mounted dragoons, with all the officers under his command except Lieutenant Edson, endeavored to surround the camp. The guides and spies captured a woman, but the command was discovered. In this march Capt. Ewell's Co. suffered much, having to sustain itself by killing some of the Indian ponies they had captured. On the 27th, Captain Ewell's wing, in advance, proceeded towards the Rio Gila

—the Pueblo spies in advance. About 3 o'clock of that day the spies reported Indians about, and told Capt. E. to "go on with his people." They proceeded but a short distance when they came upon the Apaches camp. Colonel Miles was in the rear, when Captain E. commenced the attack. We copy from his report to Colonel Bonneville: "So soon as musketry was heard by us the order was given to gallop and the charge was made by all, you (Col. B.) leading the van to the field of battle. When I arrived which was not until Lt. Debois had passed with his company, my first object was to ascertain how the field lay, what the disposition of the troops and how the enemy was placed. I soon found that Captain Ewell, under his heavy charge of dragoons, had broken the Apaches—they had taken cover in the thick underwood, and that it was the work of Infantry to pick them out; that the dragoons were occupying the left bank of the Gila, cutting off the retreat of the enemy to Mount Turnbull, and that Captain Claiborne and Lt. Dabois had very properly charged on the right bank, and prevented them from reaching the mountains on that side. My object then was to bring into action as soon as possible, the 8th Infantry, and recrossed the river from where Lieut. Whipple and Steen were engaged to give this order; but found to my great surprise that Lieut. Jackson and Cook, with their companies, were already up and actively engaged in the place where they were most needed. It was then a primary object to so regulate the firing that our troops should not injure each other, which could easily be done, when all were so anxious to destroy our enemy, in a narrow valley covered by a dense undergrowth of willow. When I recrossed the river again, I found Lt. Steen had been driven out of the bushes by a rally from the dragoons, and Lt. Moore actively rallying his men to prevent their firing. When this was accomplished, the Infantry dashed into the thicket and soon captured many prisoners. The battle field extended for a mile on both sides of the Gila, covered with a thick undergrowth. The battle commenced half past four o'clock, and lasted till sundown." There were 40 warriors engaged in the conflict, 2 of whom only are known to have escaped. There were but 24 found dead, on the field. Two women were killed—one while fighting with a bow and arrow. There were 24 women and children taken prisoners.

The wounded of the troops were Lieut. Davis and Steen, and five or six of the soldiers and one Pueblo Indian. None of them fatally.

The conduct of every officer and the soldiers, during the battle, is mentioned in the most flattering terms by Col. Miles.

Besides the havoc among this party of Indians, the troops destroyed about 600 acres of corn, and captured a large number of sheep, horses, &c.

Lt. Whipple's report of a scout to the head waters of the Gila is very interesting, and we are sorry, that with this, as with the entire expedition, we have to deal so sparingly. He describes the country as rough generally, with an occasional fertile valley, and mentions the appearance of bear, a large number of eagles, and turkeys, the latter being so unaccustomed to the sight of man, that when shot at, they would not fly. Fish were caught in great abundance out of the Gila River. His march was exceedingly difficult, and many of his men, including himself, poisoned by a poisonous plant. He captured in this scout about 250 sheep from the Indians. He was accompanied by Lieut. Steen.

Captain Ewell gives a very interesting report of a scout under his command, to the Cheichelue Mountains. After giving an account of a skirmish with some Indians, in which some of them were wounded and probably killed, he says: "I reached the Gila in a valley, the lower end of which was out of sight, but evidently 25 to 30 miles long, and from 3 to 5 wide. The soil is rich and lies well for irrigation. There was enough arable land passed through to support 20,000 people, surrounded by fine prairie for grazing. Broken pottery was everywhere so plenty that it amounts to a puzzle. A great many ruins, some of large villages or pueblos, are to be seen, and at points the marks of what must once have been a noble acquies, cut through such hard, strong banks that it is difficult to believe no iron was used in the

construction. The Pimo Indians say these were the homes of their ancestors." This scouting and exploring trip of Captain E. was effected without any guides, and consequently did not accomplish as much as he desired.

Under date of May 12th, Col. Bonneville writes: we are now in the middle of the Jornada country, with the Burro Mountains 80 miles due south of us, the San Vicente at the same distance to the east, a low range of bald hills to the west, and the lofty Mogollon 15 miles to the north, cut in two by an immense Cañon, through which the Gila River issues. The bottom lands are extensive, Cañons and hills of a fertility I have never met with before. Every one is in admiration of this beautiful region. No doubt this country has been inhabited, for we find evidences of a population more industrious, more civilized and more docile than the rascally Apaches who now infest it."

This expedition, has resulted most successfully, not only in bringing to notice this heretofore unexplored country, but in teaching the Apache a most salutary lesson. The prisoners and stock captured were taken to Fort Thorn. Shortly after the arrival of the command there, three of the Coyotero Apaches came into the Fort, to negotiate for their women and children, who were held in captivity. They asked why it was they had been attacked, stating that they had always been friendly with the whites, and knew they were not able, even did they feel disposed, to fight them. They were told that they had killed Agent Dodge, and stolen stock. They acknowledged that one of their men had committed the murder, and that he was in the camp and killed in the battle of the 27th. They brought to their very useful Agent Dr. Steck, large lumps of what they thought was gold from the Coyotero gold mountain to prove the sincerity of their desire for peace. (The specimen proved to be pyrites—so those who have visions of this gold mountain, can take the hint.) They said they would give their lands, their sheep, horses, and everything they possessed for peace. They were told that the whites did not want these. That they must behave themselves hereafter and there would be no trouble. They left, very much delighted with their reception, to bring in the balance of their people, and what Mexican captives they may have.

The captive women and children, have been ordered to be turned over to their people.

Thus it is, the good fruits of this expedition are already being seen.

Col. Bonneville, and the entire officers and soldiers of the northern and southern commands, deserve great credit for the energy, perseverance, endurance and bravery displayed in this campaign. Some of their risks were eminent, and marches almost incredible—climbing steep mountains crossing deep ravines, and marching over sandy deserts without water for 24 hours sometimes, and all without a murmur from a single officer or soldier. If our space would allow, it would afford us great pleasure to more fully allude to this expedition. As it is, our readers will have to rest contented with this very partial and imperfect notice.

Since writing the above we have received the following very interesting letter from Colonel Bonneville, which we take the liberty of laying before our readers.

SANTA FE, N. M., SEPTEMBER 23, 1857.

DEAR COLONEL:—

Returning a few days since from the Depot on the Gila, I met your friend and Agent Dr. Steck. He made much inquiry respecting the Gila country—whether your views in regard to locating the Apache Indians in Pueblos; could be effected on the waters of the Gila. He appeared desirous that I should converse with you on the subject—believed any information in relation to this hitherto unknown region would be deeply interesting, and perhaps some day might be useful in assisting the operations of your superintendency with this people.

We were operating in what has been known as the Gila country for more than four months; had detachment of troops scattered in every direction, bringing on their return sketches of the country and information from every quarter. I established my Depot on the east bank of the Gila River—a beautiful spot about fifteen miles from the Mogollon Mountains. This valley is about 25 miles by forty, drained by the Mogollon to the north, San Vicente to the east, the Burro and Alamoque to the south, and